The Bombay Gazette

No. [illegible] New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1882.

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one way. both ways.
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R. G. Murray ..... 8th Sept.
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Adelaide, Mel- Rs. Rs.
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..... 600 375
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Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 10th Aug., 1882.

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1. This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London—
   a. Their Telephone Exchanges now working in Bombay and Kurrachee and all the machinery, apparatus, appliances, plant and good-will appertaining thereto respectively, and also machinery, apparatus and appliances sufficient for additional subscribers.
   b. An assignment of the exclusive right to use the Patents of which they are now possessed in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Hyderabad, Deccan, with power to assign to Native States, and an assignment also of the Government and Municipal Licenses enabling them to exercise such rights in the town and harbour of Bombay and at Kurrachee.

The Licenses for the town and harbour of Bombay and the town and harbour of Kurrachee are granted by the Government of India for periods of 31 years from the years 1881 and 1882 respectively.

2. The object of the Company is to carry on the business so acquired and to extend the same to all or any parts of the said Presidency, and as may be deemed expedient for the interests of the Company.

3. The price to be paid by the Oriental Telephone Company, London, for the acquisition of their business patent rights and Government Licenses, apparatus, plant, and good-will is Rs. 7,20,000.

4. Half of this sum is to be paid in cash and the other half in fully paid-up shares of this Company to the number of 14,400.

5. The first issue of shares (to be called A shares) will be made to the number of 19,200. Upon all these shares the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, will guarantee a dividend for the first five years at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

6. This guarantee will not extend to the remaining 4,800 shares (to be called B shares) and the same will not be issued at present, but will be held in reserve by the Company, it being calculated that the subscriptions for the A guaranteed shares will, after payment in cash of half the purchase money to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, provide ample capital for the working of the Company.

7. During the continuance of the period of the abovementioned guarantee, the net annual profits of the Company shall be available in each year as follows:—
   1. Towards payment in the first instance of the guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent. to the holders of the guaranteed A shares.
   2. Towards repayment in the next instance to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of the amount which may have been paid by them under their guarantee to meet any deficiency that may have arisen during any preceding year.
   3. And next towards payment of a dividend of 8 per cent. upon the 14,400 Vendors' shares.
   4. The surplus of such profits, after the above claims have been discharged, to be available for division equally between all the shareholders of the Company.

8. After the expiration of the period of guarantee of 8 per cent. for five years, the net profits will be divided equally between *all* the shareholders for the time being of the Company.

9. A royalty of ten per cent. on the gross receipts is payable to the Government of India under their License. The Governor-General of India reserves to himself power to purchase the business of the Company in manner mentioned in the License at a price to be fixed by arbitration (in case of difference).

10. The Vendors will assign to this Company an agreement, dated the 28th November 1881, with the Municipality of Bombay, which enables the Vendors to erect Lines of Telephone in, over or through the public streets of Bombay, also an agreement, dated 24th January, 1882, with Messrs. Fraser and Miller, to supply iron brackets on favorable terms; also a lease of office premises, dated 30th November, 1881, and made between Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., and the Vendors. The only other agreements are two agreements between the Secretaries and Vendors respectively, one agreement being embodied in two letters dated respectively the 3rd August, 1882, and the other agreement being dated 8th August, 1882; and also an agreement dated the 10th August, 1881, between the Vendors and C. D. Leggatt, Esq.

11. Under an arrangement recently made with the Municipality, a Telephone Exchange is to be erected to connect the Municipal Offices with all Fire and Police stations in Bombay.

12. The patent rights restricted to Bombay Presidency, to be assigned to the Company by the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, are those known as the Bell, Edison and Gower-Bell Patents.

The title of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London, to such rights and to all the premises to be assigned or made over by them to this Company is to be taken as satisfactory.

13. The Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, London, will bear the expenses of forming this Company down to allotment of shares.

14. The operations to be carried out by the Company in Bombay, under, or in relation to, the authority of the License, granted by the Viceroy of India in Council, will include the following:—
   a. The establishment of District Exchanges, for the purpose of connecting subscribers with each other in each District of Bombay.
   b. The establishment, under special Government Licenses of private lines of Telephone, thus affording direct and instant communication independently of that through the Central, or any District Exchange.
   c. The establishment of Open Exchanges in addition to those which already are being established at Colaba and at the Prince's Dock.
   d. The obtaining from the Government of India Telephone Licenses (in terms similar to those already granted,) for any cities and towns within the Presidency of Bombay.
   e. The sale of instruments, apparatus, and materials to any Company, Corporation, or persons, in any city or town in the Bombay Presidency.
   f. The construction and maintenance, at a fixed annual rent, or upon such terms as may be deemed expedient, of lines of Telephone, under Licenses to be obtained from the Government of India, in any cities or towns in the Bombay Presidency.
   g. The sale or lease of all or any of the patent rights acquired from the Vendors, to any Company, Corporation or persons in the Bombay Presidency, or to any Native States or Native Potentates.

15. Licenses for any of the towns, cities, or districts of the Bombay Presidency will, in all cases, when required, be applied for by this Company. The Government of India have informed the Vendors that they are prepared to grant such Licenses when applied for.

16. As regards the existing business to be taken over by the Company, it may be stated that the first Bombay Exchange was opened on the 1st of February last.

There are nearly 100 subscribers to the Exchanges, all of whom will be in connection so soon as the Police and Municipal lines are completed, besides which Open Exchanges are about to be established at the Piece-goods Bazaar, the Copper Bazaar, Malabar Hill and other points.

The estimated earnings of each Open Exchange is taken at Rs. 10 per diem, which estimate is believed to be a most moderate one, and, judging by experience obtained in other countries, it is thought that from this source alone an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum may be safely reckoned on. The Company is prepared to connect all vessels in Dock with their respective Agents at a fixed charge of Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per vessel for each visit to the port, and from this source an annual income of Rs. 5,000 may be expected.

From Subscribers and from Open Exchanges and from Ship connection, a gross income of Rs. 50,000 per annum is anticipated.

It is believed that an addition of 150 Subscribers to the present list may be counted upon within a comparatively short time, and this addition should be sufficient to insure a return of 8 per cent. upon the whole of the Capital of the Company with payment of all expenses. An additional source of profit will be derived from the disposal of the patent rights of the Company in other cities and towns in the Presidency of Bombay.

By the end of the first year subscribers numbered about sixty including several free connections, such as those of the Directors, Bankers, and Accountants of the Company.

By the end of the second year, the value of Telephonic communication, and the mode of using it, having become more widely known, the number of Subscribers had increased *fourfold*, and at the present time the subscribers number some 2,000. The business of the London Company (The United Telephone Company, who work with the Edison-Bell and Gower-Bell patents), continues to increase rapidly, and, as is well known, is of a very remunerative and valuable character.

17. All plant, materials and apparatus, which may hereafter be required by this Company, in addition to that to be assigned to the Company, will be supplied to them by the Oriental Telephone Company, London, on equitable terms. The services of a skilled and competent staff, sufficient for the present operations of the Company in Bombay, are all ready to hand.

18. The results already obtained by working the Telephone in Bombay, the results obtained by its working elsewhere, the rapidly increasing business and importance of this port, the extent and activity of commerce in Bombay, and the size and wealth of its population, in the Directors' opinion, justify the brightest anticipations regarding the prospects of this Company.

19. As to the success of the Telephone elsewhere, it may be mentioned that the share capital of the United Telephone Company is £500,000, of which £400,000 is issued in £5 shares. Ten per cent. was divided amongst the shareholders in the first year of the Company's existence, and the £5 shares have now a value of £15 each, equivalent to a 200 per cent. premium.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Telephone Company, established in 1878 (an off-shoot of the United Telephone Company's) has a capital of £350,000. The present market value of its £1 shares is about £1-17 per share.

In Manchester and Liverpool there are numerous Telephone Exchanges, and Telephonic communication is established between the two cities distant upwards of 40 miles from each other.

In all the large business towns of England, the Telephone has been established with success.

To instance the value put upon the Telephone Patent Rights, the Lancashire and Cheshire Company paid for the acquisition of their patent rights (their exercise being limited to those two counties) the sum of £110,000.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.—*(Continued).*

The National Telephone Company paid close upon £480,000 in cash and shares. The Consolidated Telephone Construction and Maintenance Company paid Mr. Gower and his associates for the sole right to manufacture his instruments, and for the good-will £137,000 in cash and shares. The above instances could be multiplied indefinitely.

On the Continent of Europe, every town of commercial importance has a Telephone Exchange. In Paris, there are upwards of 1,000 subscribers to the Central Exchange, and a large number of Subsidiary Exchanges. In Belgium the Telephone is extensively used: in Antwerp alone, a town of about 130,000 inhabitants, there are 800 subscribers. In Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Russia, the Telephone enterprise is making rapid strides.

In America, where the Telephone was invented, almost every town of any profession has a Telephone Exchange. The American Bell Telephone Company, the first Telephone Company established (in the year 1878) with a present capital of £1,200,000, pays dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on its total capital, AND AS ONLY £300,000 HAVE BEEN PAID UP, THE DIVIDEND IS EQUAL TO 28 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. This net annual revenue amounts to £120,000 sterling, and is derived in great part from royalties on instruments let to Subsidiary Companies. In America, the use of the Telephone is by no means confined to commercial affairs, but is very extensively used in, and between private houses, and for all ordinary social purposes.

The Telephone is as yet hardly out of its infancy, but experience has already proved its extraordinary and helpful influence in almost every relation of life, and it seems safe to predict that as the Telephone is developed, that influence will be increased to an immeasurable extent.

PROSPECTUSES and FORMS OF APPLICATION can be obtained from the COMPANIES' OFFICES or from the office of Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY and Co., or the Office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, the Solicitors of the Company, where all the agreements abovementioned and the Government Licenses may be seen.

Dated 10th August, 1882.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON,
Sole Proprietors in the East of the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, and Gower-Bell.
CAPITAL, £300,000.
CHAIRMAN.
JOHN PENDER, Esq., M.P., Chairman Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, 18, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, W.
DIRECTORS.
Sir ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., &c
Sir JULIUS VOGEL, K.C.M.G., late Premier of New Zealand, 135, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Professor THOMAS ALVA EDISON.
Hon'ble GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Deputy Chrirman of the International Bell Telephone Company, Limited; and a Director of the American Bell Telephone Company, 36, Coleman Street, E.C.
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Esq., late Fiscal Agent of the U. S. Treasury Department, 133, Cromwell Road, S.W.
JAMES PENDER, Esq.
PATRICK CARNEGY, Esq., C.I.E., late Commissioner Land Revenue, Oude, India, Ellery Court, Upper Norwood.
Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.S., M.I.C.E., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, Consulting Electrician and *ex-officio* Member of the Board of Directors.
Professor ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.
WILLIAM W. CARGILL, Esq., late Director of Railways and Telegraphs in Japan, Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, London.
Colonel GOURAUD, a Director of the United Telephone Company, Limited, The Woodlands, Beulah Hill, Surrey.
SECRETARY: W. G. HALL, Esq.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

No.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
(To be retained by the Bankers or Secretaries and Agents.*)

TO THE DIRECTORS OF
THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,
Having paid to your Bankers (the Bombay Bank) the sum of _____, being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share, I request that you will allot me _____ Shares of Rs. 25 each in your Company, and I hereby agree to accept the said Shares, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and I agree to make the further payments thereon (as hereinafter noted), and I request you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders in respect of the Shares which may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
Signature _____
Name (in full) _____
Address (in full) _____
Profession or Business _____
Date _____ 1882.

These particulars must be written legibly.

This Form should be sent intact to the Bankers or Secretaries and Agents.

The Rs. 25 per Share are payable—Rs. 5 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and Rs. 10 on the 15th September, 1882.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

No.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.
(To be returned to the Applicant.)

RECEIVED the _____ day of _____ 1882, on account of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, from _____ the sum of Rs. _____ being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on application for _____ Shares of Rs. 25 each.

For

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.

THE home telegrams of yesterday report increased activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market, where the day's sales amounted to 12,000, and Mid-Uplands are quoted 1-16 per lb. higher on the spot, and 1-64th higher for August-September delivery. On Surats, however, prices are unchanged, and of these the day's sales were 2,000 bales.

In Manchester the Piece-Goods Market was firm without change in rates.

In the London General Produce Markets no changes of any importance are reported. Mid Plantation Ceylon Coffee is still quoted at 72 per cwt. and Ceylon Cocoanut-oil at £29 10s. per ton., Copper Braziers at £77 10s. per ton and Yellow Metal 6¾d. per lb.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote Mid-Uplands on the spot at 13 cents., which is a decline of 1-16 from the previous day. Futures are also again rather lower, being quoted at 11·61 against 11·65.

At the usual weekly biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday 25 lakhs were offered, of which Rs. 14,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta and the balance to Bombay. Tenders at 1s. 8d. per rupee, which was the average rate of allotment, received 40 per cent. The amount to be allotted next week will again be 25 lakhs.

Shipments of Silver to Bombay are advised to the extent of £90,000 from London and £70,000 from Trieste.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day, but business continues in the same stagnant state, and the amount of Bills offering is insignificant. We have merely to repeat our yesterday's quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 31-32d.	ready
Do. Tel. Transfer	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 31-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	
Credits 3 "	1s. 8 7-32d.	
France "	2s. 13½d.	

On Calcutta we quote Demand Drafts 100 1-16 and 60 days' sight Bank Bills 99 9-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There are sellers of Fours at Rs. 100½ and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100 7-16, with buyers at 1-16th less.

SHARES.—The market continues firm, and Press Mill shares generally show an advance on our yesterday's quotations. Among miscellaneous shares Saw Mills have advanced Rs. 5 and Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 2 per share.

In COTTON, SEEDS, and WHEAT there is absolutely nothing doing. Prices are nominally the same.

In PIECE-GOODS a moderate business is passing at previous rates.

FREIGHTS.—There is no change to report, but there is a rumour that Government is still prepared to take up several more steamers for troops.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Glen Caladh, 494 tons, Captain R. Lamont, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain J. B. Chapman, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Calcutta, &c., brought three men of the s.s. Kheeive, and the following cargo :—From Shanghai—340 chests tea, 1 case silverware, 52 packages silk, 5 boxes specie, 1 case silk piece-goods, 1 box gold, and 1 bale silk waste. From Hongkong.—38 cases silk piece-goods, 5 cases brass leaves, 485 packages silk, 10 cases vermillion, 50 bottles quicksilver, 2 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold and silver ware, 1 box gold leaves, and 2 boxes specie. From Calcutta.—60 cases chutney, 77 packages papers, 2 packages plants, and 1 case stationery. From Madras.—350 bags sugar, 59 packages chilies, 23 packages galls, and 66 packages groundnuts. From Colombo.—2 cases wearing apparels, and 1 case brassware.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, 1,315 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London (17th July), via Kurrachee, &c., with the following passengers:—Lieut. Caregy, R.A., and Mr. C. C. Wood. She brought the following cargo :—6,756 bundles iron, 9,883 bars iron, 8 plates iron, 150 packages papers, 11 cases boots, 29 packages bolts, 12 bales twines, 295 boxes candles, 250 bottles quick silver, 6 kegs rediead, 40 packages iron wire, 28 packages glassware, 130 packages colour and paints, 32 drums varnish, 20 cases medicine, 13 cases cheese, 105 packages piece-goods, 5 packages sauce, 200 drums turpentine, 28 cases confectionery, 11 bales carpets, 8 packages zinc sheets, 10 boxes tin, 13 cases hams, 9 cases saws, 12 cases salt fruits, 146 cases provisions, 10 barrels grapes, 10 barrels tallow, 5 boxes silver, 30 kegs shots, 150 packages papers, [illegible] cases geneva, 688 cases matches, 375 cases wine [illegible], 5 cases quinine, 231 cases brandy, 3 cases [illegible] packages stationery, 10 cases paper, [illegible] boys, 36 cases marbles, 14 cases gin, [illegible] gus oil, 12 cases whiskey, 281, [illegible] 18 cases eau de cologne [illegible] packages empty bottles, [illegible] powder, 9 cases [illegible] 721 plates [illegible].

[illegible] and Co.; 80 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 80 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ganges (s)—80 cwts sumada stones, 1 case cochineal and 3 packages papers, Fuzerally Moosabhoy; 2 cases cochineal, Quilliam Ye; 1 case saffron, D. Nusserwanjee; 200 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 bundles ivory and 1 bag sugar, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 3·5 cwts betelnuts, Cuma Ramjee; 13 cwts murlavang, Khakoobhoy Nanjee; 81 cwts murlavang, 22 cwts cloves, Mahomoobhoy Habibbhoy; 120 cwts funnelseed and 19 cwts cumminseed, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 8 bales cotton, Dodymull Dhudoo; 38 bales cotton, Dewkurun Ramkoowar; 51 bales cotton, Murarbhoy Vizbookundass; 142 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 23 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 90 bales twist, Tata and Co; 26 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co.; 145 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co.; 80 bales twist the National S. and W. Co; 51 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 90 bales twist and 51 cwts cowhay bones, A. Essabhoy; 53 cwts stones, Veerchund Custoorchund; 77 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 22 bales twist, 375 cwts betelnuts and 2 cases cochineal, Yue Lun Ching; 50 bales twist, A. B. Dalal; 23 chests opium, S. N. Talat and Co; 33 chests opium, N. J. Abrahams; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 35 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges (s)—4 bales grey T. cloth and 21 bales grey sheeting, David Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 94 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, Tata and Co; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·716
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of air	0·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	84·0
Minimum do. (read at 10 a. m.)	77·5
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	273
Rain	0·00
Rain during month	1·81
Rain of year	56·45
Rain fall of rain up to 10-30 a.m. of 10th	0·01
Rain from 10-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.	

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Eaton, Surg., on duty, from Kirkee.

AUGUST 9.

Shearer, Surg., on duty, from Allahabad.

AUGUST 10.

Anderson, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Corfe, Captain, R. A., on leave, to Mussoorie.
Shearer, Surg., on duty, to Egypt.
Calder, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Poona.
Walter, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., to join, to Malegaon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 11.

It is notified for information that copies of the Prospectus of the Central Rifle Meeting can be had at Head-quarters. Price—annas eight per copy.

Members who propose taking part in the Central Rifle Meeting are requested to send in their names to Head-quarters to allow of arrangements being made for Camp equipage, &c., &c.

There will be drill every day, until further orders, for recruits at the Head-quarters at 6-30 a.m. (Bombay time).

The D Company's "challenge cup" will be fired for at the Colaba Range on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., at 4-30 p. m. (Bombay time).

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major J. Withers, Brig.-Major, Aden, is appointed a Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. on the Estab., in succession to Major A. R. Heyland, appointed Military Secy. to H. E. the Govr. Dated 4th March.

Major W. S. Hore, Brig.-Major, Poona, is appointed a Dy. Asst. Adjt.-General on the Estab., in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Watts whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 21st May.

The services of Surg.-Major W. Gray, M.B., I. M. D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept.

Under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 11 of 1880, the following appointment is made :—

Surg.-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., I. M. D., to be Secy. to the Surg.-Genl, H. M.'s Forces in Bombay, vice Surg.-Major W. Gray, M.B.

Lieut. C. Tritton, 2nd Bn. Rl. Lancaster Regt., is appointed a Probr. for the B. S. C., with effect from 11th July.

Lieut. R. C. Colomb, 1st Bn., West Riding Regt., is appointed a Probr. for the B. S. C., with effect from 9th July.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extention of leave for the periods specified :—

Lieut. R. E. D. Reilly, S. C., three months, medical certificate.
Brig.-Surgn. W. P. Partridge, three months, private affairs.

The following Native Promotions are made with effect from the 20th June, vice Mahomed Khan and Khoosbal Sing, pensioned :—

7th R. N. I.—Jamadars Governac Dadnac and Goordeen Awastee to be Subedars; Havaldars Jhenda Sing and Jaoquim Fernandez to be Jamadars.

The following Native Promotions are made with effect from the 25th July, vice Sobut Sing, pensioned :—

3rd L. C.—Risaldas Dhowkul Sing to be Risaldar Major; Wordie Major Hiyat Khan to be Risaldar; Jamadar Mahomed Bux to be Wordie Major; and Kote Dafedar Guyadeen Tewaree to be Jamadar.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C. Wodehouse, Pol. Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave for ninety days from 20th August or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Gen. is pleased to confer upon Bulakhiram Nahnalal, late Native Asst. to the Coll. of Sait Revenue in the Bombay Presidency, the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ross, appointed to officiate as Cant. Magt. at Baroda, is also appointed to be a Magt. of the First Class in the Broach Dist., to enable him to dispose of railway cases arising between the Mahi River and Palej Station inclusive.

Mr. G. H. Farran, Asst. Comsr. for taking Accounts and Asst. Taxing Officer, High Court, Bombay, has been permitted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. Karparam Manmathram received charge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Kalyan in the Thana Dist. on the 22nd ultimo.

Azam Chatumal Towerang, Kotwal of Johi in the Dist. of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magt. of the Second Class in that Dist.

Mr. Limji Naoroji Banaji, Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for twenty days.

Khan Bahadur Manekji Nassarwanjee Nanavati delivered over charge of the First Class Sub. Judge's Court at Ratnagiri on 22nd ultimo.

Mr. F. Fernandez received charge of the First-[illegible] Sub. Judge's Court at Ratnagiri on 25th [illegible].

Messrs. K. Oliver and G. H. Farran respec-[illegible] over and received charge of the [illegible]r. for taking Accounts and [illegible] Court, on 3rd inst.

[illegible] Public Prosecutor [illegible] to be also [illegible] Direct from [illegible]

[illegible] and Co.; [illegible] Rao [illegible] Dy. [illegible] Stationery [illegible]

The following [illegible] made in the Registration Dept. :—

Ahmedabad Dist.—Mr. [illegible]ndra Narayan, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Ahmedabad, to be Fourth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Gogha in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Khandesh Dist.—Mr. Madhavrao Pandurang, Registry Clerk, Khandesh, to be Second Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr. [illegible]rayan Janardan, Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Nandurbar in the Khandesh Dist., to be Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Shahada in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr. Narayen Sakharam, Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Shahada in the Khandesh Dist., to be Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Nandurbar in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr. Srikrishna Janardnan, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Erandol, to be Fifth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Shirpur in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr. Martand Lakshman, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Nasirabad, to be Sixth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Pimpalner in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr. Raghunath Vithal, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Dhulia, to be Seventh Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Taloda in the Khandesh Dist.

Nasick Dist.—Mr. Ahmedali valad Sajanalli, Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Igatpuri in the Nasik Dist., to be Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Bagian in the Nandgaon in the Nasik Dist.

Mr. Atmaram Balvant, Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Baglan in the Nasik Dist., to be Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Igatpuri in the Nasik Dist.

Mr. Eknath Krishna, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office Nasik to be Seventh Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Nandgaon in the Nasik Dist.

Poona Dist.—Mr. Ramchandra Martand, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Purandhar, to be Seventh Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Bhimthadi in the Poona Dist.

Mr. Nilkant Sadashiv, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Sirur, to be Seventh Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Mulshi in the Poona Dist.

Satara Dist.—Mr. Naro Keshav Paogi, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Satara, to be Seventh Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Javli in the Satara Dist.

Sholapur Dist.—Mr. Gopal Ambadas, Fourt Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar Dist., to be Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Karmala in the Sholapur Dist.

Mr. Bapuji Govind, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Sholapur, to be Seventh Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Sangola in the Sholapur Dist.

Kaladgi Dist.—Mr. Ramchandra Annaji, Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Bagevadi in the Kaladgi Dist., to be Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Bijapur in the Kaladgi Dist.

Mr. Sanjiva Appaji, Fourth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Bijapur in the Kaladgi Dist., to be Fourth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Bagevadi in the Kaladgi Dist.

Mr. Hanmant Keshav, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Bagevadi, to be Sixth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Badami in the Kaladgi Dist.

Mr. Hanmant Lakshman, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Bijapur, to be Sixth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Muddebihal in the Kaladgi Dist.

Surat Dist.—Mr. Ganpatishanker Premshankar, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Surat, to be Sixth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registar of Chikhli in the Surat Dist.

Mr. Jamiatram Kirparam, Karkun, Mamlatdar's Office, Pardi, in the Surat Dist., to be Sixth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Muddebihal in the Kaladgi Dist.

Mr. Gulab Sudarji, Talati, Taluka Bardoli, in the Surat Dist., to be Seventh Grade Probry., Special Sub-Registrar of Mandvi in the Surat Dist.

Panch Mahals Dist.—Mr. Jayanand Harinand, Karkun, Revenue Dept., to be Fifth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Dohad in the Panch Mahals Dist.

Mr. Vinayak Narharrao, Karkun, Revenue Dept., to be Sixth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registar of Jhalod in the Panch Mahals Dist.

Mr. Pitambardas Ranchhordas, Karkun, Revenue Dept., to be Sixth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Jhalod in the Panch Mahals Dist.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Mahadeo Thatte, Huzur Dy. Coll. of Nasik, having resumed charge of his duties on the 8th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him is cancelled.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept :—

Ratnagiri Dist.—Mr. Trimbak Narayen, Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Ratnagiri, to be Second Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Malvan.

Mr. Anandrao Bhagvant, Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Malvan, to be Second Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Devgad.

Mr. Mahadev Dadshet Khade, sub pro tem. Second Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Devgad, to be Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Ratnagiri.

Mr. Mahadev Narayan, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Dapoli, to be Fourth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Guhagar.

Mr. Krishnajee Sharang Khare, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Rajapur, to be Fourth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Sangameshvar.

Thana Dist.—Mr. Appajee Balvant, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Salsette, to be Fifth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Murbad.

Mr. Trimbak Sakharam, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Bassein, to be Fifth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Dahanu.

Mr. Mahadev Sadashiv, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Panvel, to be Sixth Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Umbargaon.

Mr. Atmaram Anant, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Kalyan, to be Seventh Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Shahapur.

Mr. Govind Mahadev Dikshit to be Seventh Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Vada.

Capt. C. W. H. Sealy was appointed to act as Dist. Registrar of Aden from the 28th June during the absence of Major F. M. Hunter or until further orders.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept :—

Mr. Bapaial Danatrai, First Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Anand in the Kaira Dist., to be First Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Olpad in the Surat Dist.

Mr. Varajdas Lalbhai, First Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Olpad in the Surat Dist., to be First Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Anand in the Kaira Dist.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. W. Allen, C.S., under Govt. Notifn., dated 14th June, is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major J. Robb, M.D., C.M., is appointed to act as Civil Surg., Aden, during the absence of Surg.-Major E. Colson or till further orders, vice Surg. H. Adey transferred to the Military Dept.

The services of Surg-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Military Dept.

Surg.-Major H. J. Blanc, M.D., M.R.C.P., is appointed to act as Surg. to the European Gen. Hospital during the deputation of Brig.-Surg. J. Pinkerton, M.D., to act as Dy. Surg.-Gen. or till further orders.

Surg. O. H. Channer is appointed to act as Dy. Sanitary Comsr., Northern Deccan Registration Dist., in addition to his other duties during the absence of Surg. J. Parke, M.D., or till further orders.

Surg Major W. Gray, M.B., is appointed to act as Senior Surg., J. J. Hospital, during the absence of Surg.-Major H. J. Blanc, M.D., M.R.C.P., or until further orders.

Surg. K. R. Kirtikar, Civil Surg. Thana, has been appointed, as a temporary measure, to perform the duties of Dy. Sanitary Comsr., Konkan Registration Dist., in addition to his own, during the absence of Surg. J. W. Clarkson on privilege leave, and received charge of the appointment on 16th June.

Mr. Nilkanth Dayabhai, L. M. and S., is appointed an Asst. Surg. of the Third Grade.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Asst. Surg. Kaikhasru Barjorji Cooper to act as a temporary measure as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, vice Surg. T. E. Worgan until further orders. Mr. Cooper's transfer to Karwar has been made on public grounds, and not at his own request.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Sur.-Major H. J. Blanc, M.D., M.R.C.P., to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation and also a Member of the Town Council of Bombay, vice Brig. Surg. J. Pinkerton, M. D., resigned.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

211-76—Macfarlane and Ex.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor and another—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins. —Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Judgment.

99-82—Hore, C. and B.—Cooverji Ludha vs Bhimji Girdhur and others—Shapurjee and T.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

335-81—In person—Ahmed bin Ismaljee Khotay vs Nanibai and others—In person.

303-80—J. C. Cama—Dossieyram Bahinajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Vittojee Tambay and others—Hore, C. and B.; Shapurjee and T.; Prescot and W.; and in person.

200-81—Smith and F.—Dewjee Mooljee vs Runchordass Khetsey—Hore, C. and B.

557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadass vs Punamchand Kashiramdas and another—Tyebjee and D.

356-81—In person (a pauper)—Sonabai vs Hurryshunker Bhaskerjee and others—In person.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Petition for probate of the will of Sejbai, widow of Thucker Shamjee Korejee, deceased.

282—R. M. Sayani—Dokerdi Damjee and others vs Damodhur Khimjee and others—Smith and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

For Judgment.

394-81—Smith and F.—Morarjee Dewjee vs Mooljee Luckmidas and another—Chunderao M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

431-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crustna Laud and others vs Suryoodas Bawa and others—In person.—Part heard.

148-81—Shapurji and T.—Khoja Allibhoy Suchoobhoy and another vs Trieumbak Lavji—Smith and F.

216-80—Smith and F.—Lukhmidas Khimjee and another vs Purshotum Hurridas and others—Khunderao M. and Nanu and H.

164-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Henry Clapham and others—Prescot and W.

446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Laibhoy Manoredass vs Bhugwandass Cursondass—M. M. Munshi.

465-81—M. H. Khan, (for pauper)—Krapa vs Dhurma and another—Balkrishna and B.

431-81—Payne and G.—Hajiani Hajrabai vs L. W. G. Rivett Carnac—Tobin and R.

447-81—M. H. Khan—Dewabai vs Meya Hassum Bhicoo—In Person.

445-81—Smith and F.—Morarjee Dewjee vs. Jamsetjee Bazonjee Chocksi and others—Payne and G.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(Late Surgeon Dentist to the Royal) COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

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The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.

Up-country orders attended to promptly.

Testing Glasses sent on application.

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Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GONSALVES—August 10, at Bandora, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, L. M., of a son.

DEATH.

DESOUZA—August 3, at Matheran, P. P. DeSouza, Proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, Matheran, aged 43 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHATTERJIE—August 2, at Cuttack, the wife of Surgeon N. Chatterjie, 32nd Regt. M. N. I., of a son.
ROBERTSON—July 31, at Shillong, Khasi Hills, the wife of Lieut.-Col. D. Robertson, 44th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.
SOUTHBY—August 6, at Darjeeling, the Hon'ble Mrs. Southby, of a son.
SHERMAN—August 4, at Cottayam, North Travancore, the wife of Charles Sherman, of a son.
THOMAS—August 6, at Calcutta, the wife of G. E. Thomas, of a son.
WRIGHT—August 5, at Richmond, Pundaul, the wife of Mr. Arthur Wright, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

RAWLINSON—July 29, at Kamptee, Mary, the wife of Spencer Rawlinson, Capt., Madras Staff Corps, aged 28 years.
TYRRELL—August 5, at Madras, Surgeon-Major S. M. Tyrrell, F.R.C.S., L. L. M. D., aged 47 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"NECESSITAS NON LEGES HABET."—Your letter has been forwarded to the Manager of the Company.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1882.

AT a Mansion House dinner the Ministers made speeches relative to the Egyptian question. Mr. Childers stated that from to-day the troops composing the expeditionary force to Egypt will begin to land at Alexandria. Therefore by next week we may expect to hear that active operations against Arabi's army have begun. Just now the floods of the Nile are at their greatest height, and if Arabi follow the tactics which the Dutch have more than once turned to such good account, he may, by cutting the dykes, inundate tracts of country, and impede the advance of Sir Garnet Wolseley until such time as the waters begin to subside. It is impossible, therefore, to predict with any confidence an immediate attack on Arabi's position, especially as the absence of roads will make the transport of artillery a difficult and tedious operation. If Arabi were possessed of some fertility of resource he might unquestionably protract the campaign considerably, but hitherto he has given no indication of the promptitude and intelligence which alone could make him a formidable antagonist. It has generally been the fate of Egypt to be overrun by an invader of energy, no matter what quarter he came from. The first Ptolemy, however, showed that there is in the marshes and canals of the country a potent means of defence. He baffled the armies of Alexander's successor, till then invincible, by keeping his Egyptians steadily on the defensive behind works which the Nile water rendered it impossible to fairly attack. We shall soon learn whether Arabi is capable of profiting by this antique and solitary example in the history of the country. The truth seems to be that it is very much a toss-up whether Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition will be a military promenade or a tedious operation dawdling over months till the mud dries up and the cold weather allows the troops to march at a distance from their hospitals. We must be prepared for a considerable amount of sickness from the necessary exposure of the troops to the Egyptian sun and to the exhalations of the marshes in August and September. Fever and dysentery will be most destructive, and ophthalmia will greatly trouble the force. In the cold weather the climate is healthy, as healthy indeed as any in the world, and if it had been possible to postpone military operations for two or three months, the conquest of Egypt could have been effected by a battle and a march. As it is, the ultimate result of the struggle between the British empire and such forces as Arabi can put in the field cannot be doubtful, but it is as well to prepare ourselves for delays and disappointments in the fulfilment of the programme which we have laid down for ourselves.

With regard to the political speeches made at the Mansion House, it is now too late to say much. Mr. Gladstone stated to his City audience, and to Europe, that England goes to Egypt with clean hands; that she has no secret intentions; that her object is solely to protect her interests, which are identical with those of the civilised world. The truth of this declaration cannot be reasonably contested by anyone. The Ministry has unequivocally declared that there is no purpose of annexation lurking behind the action which it has deemed proper to take in respect to Egypt, and no one will venture to doubt the sincerity and good faith of that declaration. Mr. Gladstone, in emphasising the self-denying undertaking which has been so solemnly given to Europe in official documents, no doubt intended to allay apprehensions on the Continent and in the Ottoman Empire, and for that important purpose his declaration is well-timed and effective. But it does not in any way meet the objection to the course now taken, which will eventually have to be laid before Parliament and the country, namely, that the necessity for our armed intervention has not arisen from any insurmountable difficulty inherent in the situation from the beginning, but from the vacillations and the errors of the French and English Governments at a time not yet remote. Had the British Government acted upon the advice of its own representative upon the spot, Sir E. Mallet, nay, had it acted upon its own judgment, it would not have acceded to the policy sketched forth with unpardonable *étourderie* by M. Gambetta, and the Joint Note which was the source of all subsequent troubles would never have been presented at Cairo. France has disowned the policy which M. Gambetta sought to impose upon her. We have allowed ourselves to become its executors, and all for what? When we have destroyed the Egyptian army, and possibly in the process seen Egypt ruined, as Alexandria has been ruined, we shall find ourselves not the possessors of a conquered province, but the embarrassed patrons of a discredited Khedive. How can Tewfik maintain his authority in the country when our troops are withdrawn? The theory set up at the time of the incubation of the Joint Note was that there was no national feeling in Egypt whatever, that the army which Arabi employed to terrorise Cairo and Alexandria was composed of a cowardly rabble, which would hand him over to the Western Powers to be hanged as the price of being allowed to disband, and that Egypt would obey the Control with a puppet Khedive once Arabi were out of the way. We see what a too ready acceptance of these glib theories has led to. The real difficulty to be faced is not that of destroying the Egyptian army, but the incomparably greater one of establishing a stable condition of things in the country after that task has been effected. Mr. Gladstone's declaration that England does not mean annexation does not in any way diminish the extent of this difficulty, but appears to render it insurmountable. And this is but another way of saying that if we did not intend to possess ourselves of Egypt, we ought not to have committed ourselves to the costly and thankless task of conquering it in order to deprive Arabi Pasha of his portfolio as Minister of War. It is as well to remember that it was never even pretended up to the moment that M. Gambetta drafted the Joint Note that Arabi had either by act or word indicated any intention of depriving the Control of its legal rights. The question of submitting the Egyptian Budget to the supervision of the Assembly was insisted upon in principle only, it being proposed to place the right in abeyance for a period of three, or even of five, years; and this proposal not only Sir E. Malet, but the British Government itself, regarded as sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. The arrogant declaration of the man whose official career began on the 4th of September, that he would not have any arrangement with a revolutionary Cabinet, prevented this solution of the difficulty. Hence the war.

The Turkish troops are, it appears, after all to proceed to Egypt. Six thousand left Crete yesterday for Alexandria. The draft of a proclamation declaring not only Arabi, but all the military leaders associated with him, to be rebels, has, it seems, been submitted to the British Ambassador. The Porte may possibly be sincere in its promise to act with England and support the Khedive. But what if she be not sincere? The presence of any considerable force of Ottoman troops in the country may become most embarrassing, and even perilous, to the safety of our expedition, if the Sultan develops a policy independent of our own at any time during the progress of the campaign. It would have been in every way better had the Government declined the co-operation of Turkey, and proclaimed its determination to establish a new régime in Egypt single-handed.

THE tremendous impulse given to the trade of Bombay by the large crops of cotton and wheat last season is seen from the official trade returns to the end of June last. It will be remembered that the year 1881 was a remarkably good year for the trade of Bombay; but in the exports of the first six months of this year largely surpass those of last. From January to June of last year we shipped 945,000 bales of cotton, of a declared value of Rs. 9,15,29,000; this year in the same months we have shipped 1,506,000 bales, of a value of Rs. 14,06,63,000. In cotton manufactures, our own make, we shipped in the first six months of last year a value of Rs. 95,72,000; this year Rs. 1,12,17,000. In wheat we shipped last year to the end of June 275,000 tons of 20 cwt. of a value of Rs. 2,42,75,000; this year in the same six months our shipments have been 431,445 tons, of a value of Rs. 3,73,31,000. This increase is, perhaps, the more satisfactory that none of it has been taken from our Calcutta friends, the high rate on the Rajputana Railway having practically stopped produce in this direction over that route. The growth appears to be wholly owing to remarkably good crops in our own provinces coupled with comparatively short crops of these articles of produce in other countries which share with us the supply of the European markets. It is a pity that the troubles in Egypt have put a sudden stop to what promised to place Bombay at the head of the shipping ports of India. In the financial year 1881-82 we were only 2½ crores behind Calcutta in our exports, the latter showing Rs. 34,06,00,000 and Bombay Rs. 31,68,00,000; while for the three months of this year we are 6 crores ahead, Calcutta showing Rs. 6,01,50,000 and Bombay Rs. 12,11,11,000. Going back only four years, to 1878, we find the total foreign trade of Bombay for the first six months of the year to have amounted to 20½ crores; for the first six months of this year they were 31⅓ crores. Calcutta has in the same time increased her trade from 23 to 26 crores. In the exports of cotton manufactures Bombay commands seven-eighths of the trade; our shipments having been in three months Rs. 1,71,00,000 out of a total of Rs. 2,01,00,000. In imports of merchandise for the first six months of the year Bombay has just held her own with last year, while Calcutta has fallen off a crore. Here we may have tampered somewhat with Calcutta's trade with the north of India; but the great cause of our maintaining this year the very large imports of last is the wealth which has poured into the provinces in return for the produce they have sent us for export. We cannot expect the same growth of trade to continue uninterrupted; we cannot anticipate exceptional harvests

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

THE PORTE'S PROCLAMATION.

DESPATCH OF TURKISH TROOPS.

MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, AUG. 10, MORNING.

Latest advices state that all is quiet at Alexandria.

The draft of the proclamation prepared by the Porte against Arabi Pasha declares all the military leaders connected with the present rising in Egypt to be rebels. It also mentions the friendly relations existing between the Porte and England, and promises to support the Khedive.

Turkish troops are arriving at Suda Bay. Six thousand of them proceed to Alexandria to-day.

At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House yesterday, Mr. Childers made a speech, in which he said that from to-morrow British troops composing the expeditionary force to Egypt would be landing daily at Alexandria.

Mr. Gladstone, who also spoke, said that England goes to Egypt with clean hands, and no secret intentions, but merely to protect her interests, which are identical with those of the civilised world.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 9, 4-55 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received forty per cent., above that it's full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 25 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51½d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83⅜; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

His Highness the Maharajah Holkar had a private interview last evening with the Viceroy. Colonel Bannerman is the Political Officer on duty with His Highness.

MILITARY DISTURBANCE AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 11, 1-22 A.M.

Last night the 2nd Beluchis made a raid on the Bunias in the native town here and looted several shops, besides severely maltreating the owners and also the police. There are several hospital cases.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kashgar, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day, and the same company's s. s. Indus, for Calcutta, at 8 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi arrived here this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

MALTA, AUG. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 8th inst.

LISBON, AUG. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left this evening.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

Liverpool Cotton market closed with a tendency. Surats hardening tendeney.

London Cotton market has been quiet but firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1¼
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1¼
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
5 per cent. French Rentes	81¾
Oriental Bank Shares	£14
Chartered Bank Shares	£22-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£17-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£50
Arrivals—Hellos, Edwin, Guilford.	
Departure—Kaeros.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 9.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

At 6 a.m.	77·6
„ 10 a.m.	82·5
„ 2 p.m.	84·0
„ 6 p.m.	84·0

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired in the harbour on board the Spanish man-of-war yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's visiting the ship.

DR. BLANC has been nominated by Government to the seat in the Town Council and Corporation vacated by Dr. Pinkerton.

DR. PARTRIDGE has been granted an extension of leave for three months.

A RANGOON correspondent writes that Mr Colquhoun, the explorer, will proceed to Simla to meet the Viceroy before leaving for Europe. "He is thin and sunburnt, but otherwise not much the worse for his long overland journey."

THE balloon held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of July, 1882, were Rs. 15,32,61,000. On the corresponding date in 1881 the sum was Rs. 13,18,49,000; and in 1880, Rs. 14,64,32,000.

THERE was only one death from cholera in Bombay city again last week. The general death-rate is rather less favourable than of late, being 25·01 per thousand per annum. Still this compares well with the returns of previous years, the rate for the corresponding week of last year having been 33·16 and the mean rate for the corresponding weeks of the last five years as high as 40·02.

CHOLERA continues more or less prevalent in several districts of the Presidency. The deaths reported in the week ended on August 9 were:—In the Satara district 65; Sholapur, 48; Wadhwan, 31; Kaira, 13; Belgaum, 11; Ahmednagar, 8; Thana, 5; Poona, 2; and Ahmedabad, 1. Other reports as to cholera were received from Nasik—"Cholera in Nasik and Sinnar;" Kaladgi—"Slight cholera in Indi, Sindgi, and Beejapur;" Rajkot—"Cholera in some places;" and Baroda—"Cholera at Amreli and Manekvada continues in a mild form."

THE annual report on the trade and navigation of Aden, for the year 1881-82, has been issued, and compares unfavourably with that of 1880-81. The total value of the sea import trade was Rs. 1,91,77,523, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,98,982 as compared with the returns for the previous year, though still Rs. 3,12,533 ahead of 1879-80. There was a decrease in the imports from several places, one of the largest items being a falling-off of 5 lakhs in the rice received from Calcutta. This is attributed to "the excessive import of the previous twelve months." There was a considerable decrease also in shipments from Bombay of gram and pulse (1 4-5th lakh), tobacco (1½ lakh), cotton piece-goods (1 1-7th lakh), treasure (2½ lakhs), and several minor items. Amongst the imports in respect of which an increase is recorded are cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom (3 lakhs increase) and coffee from Arabia (15 lakhs). The total value of the sea export trade was Rs. 1,51,67,994, being a decrease of Rs. 3,66,501 as compared with the previous year's returns. The chief decrease is shown in exports to Zanzibar, Arabia, the East Coast of Africa, Austria, and the United Kingdom. There was an increase in the export trade to America (the States) of nearly 5 lakhs, and in the exports Abyssinia of over 2½ lakhs. The exports of coffee showed an increase of 9¾ lakhs, but that is the only important advance; while there was a falling off in gums and resins of nearly 3 lakhs, cotton piece-goods nearly 2½ lakhs, feathers Rs. 1,14,562, spices Rs. 1,87,000, ivory nearly 1½ lakh, hides Rs. 90,000, dates Rs. 88,000, sugar over Rs. 90,000, treasure Rs. 82,000, and other items to smaller amounts. With regard to the inland trade, the total number of camels that entered Aden with different articles, including fresh provisions, water, firewood, and fodder, was Rs. 2,12,856, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,433 as compared with 1880-81. The total estimated value of the land import trade was Rs. 18,99,406, or Rs. 79,791 less than in the previous year; and the land export trade amounted to Rs. 8,46,860, or Rs. 1,64,569 less than in 1880-81. The total sea-borne and land trade of Aden for the year under review was 13 lakhs less than in the previous year. The tonnage entered and cleared at the port increased at the same time by 104 steamers, and 149,604 tons. The number of steamers calling to coal increased by 107.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* reports that Mr. Lewis, of the Murray Coal Company, has been successful in finding coal in the Henzada district near a village called Kywaising, and about 16 miles from the Bassein river. About 40 tons have already been raised, and the railway and steamer officials who have tried it, report it to be of very fair quality. A sample has been forwarded to Calcutta, and it is hoped that there are now good prospects of obtaining supplies of coal in the province at prices which will compete favourably with the imported article and with wood-fuel, which is every year becoming more scarce and expensive.

IT will be remembered that several years ago three Malay Chiefs were deported from Perak, in the Malay Peninsula, to the Seychelles. It is said that they are about to be removed from that group to the Mauritius.

IT was reported that when the proposed Vote of Credit was brought forward by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Richard would move an amendment condemning the system of control established in Egypt by the late Government and continued by their successors.

THE *Daily News* hears that an important motion on the Egyptian question is likely to engage the attention of the Committee of the Cobden Club at their next meeting.

A TELEGRAM from New York, July 14, states:—"The Irish American journals are jubilant over British troubles in Egypt, and fiery appeals are made to readers as to this being Ireland's opportunity, and so forth. The *Catholic Union*, published in Buffalo, and edited by a Catholic priest, who was vice-president of the Land League, suggests the establishment of a Skirmishing Fund, to be used in helping Arabi to destroy the Suez Canal. All the Irish National papers write in the same tone."

ON the subject of the British expeditionary force for Egypt, the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on July 21:—"There is reason to believe that the bulk of the expedition to Egypt will start in a fortnight, though considerable movements may be expected before that time. The force will probably consist of 20,000 men, of all services. The transport of the force will be naturally a matter of some difficulty, which will regulate to a great extent the ultimate despatch of it, and the embarkation may not be completed for three weeks. The Nile would appear to be at its ordinary maximum height about the 7th of next month, but, should no extraordinary flood occur, this will offer no insurmountable obstacles to the passage of an army. There is, however, the possibility that dykes may be cut, in which case a vast expanse of country will be inundated to such a degree that the country may be rendered impassable. It is, nevertheless, believed that such a contingency can be effectually met. The point, or points, of debarcation cannot, as a matter of course, at present be disclosed; nor is it in fact decided whether the force will be concentrated or divided. These questions are now occupying the serious attention of the military authorities in conjunction with Sir Garnet Wolseley, who will assume command of the expedition."

THE *Daily News* said the statement that overtures had been made to Mr. Forster to resume his seat in the Cabinet was entirely without foundation, "as are various other rumours current on the same topic. As we have already stated, no steps have been taken towards filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Bright, nor is it likely that anything will be done before the recess."

THE Victorian Assembly had a "warm discussion" on the subject of the Melbourne defences in view of possible developments of the Egyptian imbroglio. The *Argus*, in a summary of the debate, says:—

"Mr. Pearson took an alarmist's view of the situation. England, he said, was isolated, and as her Channel fleet had left for the Mediterranean, she was defenceless. Egypt, he further said, might grant letters of marque to the detriment of our commerce, and our ports, and Turkey might take the offensive and fit out privateers. An inclination to denounce the bombardment of Alexandria was very noticeable on the part of the Radical members. Mr. Berry said it was a "highhanded act" to bombard a defenceless city. Mr. Woods indulged in much conceited twaddle on the subject of European politics. England, he considered, had been trapped, and he saw the wiles of Russia in every development of the situation. Mr. Bent, who replied, remarked that if the hon. members opposite felt competent to attack the foreign policy of England he did not, and whilst declaring his belief that he knew as much about foreign politics as any other man in the Assembly, he characterized the familiar talk of hon. members opposite about the intrigues and designs of foreign Powers as 'all moonshine.'"

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES has been giving another series of lectures in Melbourne. The lectures, though they were the same as he had delivered in Melbourne a few weeks before, were attended by very large audiences.

PENDING the decision of the Government with respect to continuing the work of the Channel Tunnel, the works are kept partially going in order to preserve ventilation and to keep the tunnel dry. The *Daily News* said on July 20 that it was probable a further visit would be made to the tunnel by the agents of the Board of Trade before a decision was arrived at.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on July 14:—It is known in diplomatic circles that Mohsin Khan, the Persian Ambassador, was decorated for a signal service to Turkey. Advised by Russia, Persia had determined to concentrate troops on the Turkish frontier in order to be in a position to take advantage of the embarrassment of the Porte and demand a settlement of the ever-open frontier question. Mohsin Khan succeeded in changing the Shah's decision, and the concentration was countermanded. Contrary to reports, the Ottoman Government has no present intention of sending a special mission to Teheran.

THE Commissioners of British Customs declare that the continued falling off in the consumption of wine and spirits is becoming a question of grave importance in reference to the future prospects of the revenue. Nor are they consoled by turning to the figures under the headings of tea, coffee, and cocoa; for so far from temperance having extended the sale of these articles, the consumption is shown by the Custom House returns to have been nearly stationary for three years past in spite of the increase in the population. The question naturally suggests itself—What do the thirsty folk who have given up wine and spirits take in their stead? Speculating on this serious problem, the Commissioners think it "highly probable" that the principal increase of temperance drinks is to be found in the quantity of aerated waters now consumed.

A DEPUTATION from Ulster has given important evidence before the City Guilds Commission with reference to the estates of the Irish Society and to the position and wishes of the tenants in relation thereto. This evidence may be divided into two parts—(1) that which is historical and retrospective, and (2) that which more immediately affects the interests of the existing tenantry. On the latter subject it may be stated that the tenants are anxious to become owners of their holdings on reasonable terms, and that they would probably give from thirteen to twenty years' purchase of the Government valuation of their land. Under the Land Act of 1881 the Treasury would advance three-fourths of the purchase-money, but as the tenants have suffered from bad seasons, and may therefore require to borrow the remaining portion of the purchase-money, they propose that the companies should advance the balance on a second mortgage on the same terms as the Government loan, and to be repaid in the same way. They consider that it is not unreasonable to ask the companies to make this advance, seeing that the tenant right in Ulster is so valuable that it furnishes an adequate security for the loan. The experiment of occupying proprietary has been already tried in county Derry with gratifying results. It appears that at the sale of the Waterford estate some years ago many tenants were purchasers, that repayments on Government loan have been made with exemplary punctuality, and that in the case of one or two defaulting tenants judgment has been obtained by creditors, and the tenants' interest sold.

ONE of the heaviest blows yet to be struck at the officers of the army, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, is the abolition of Army agents, and more particularly of Messrs. Cox and Co., the bankers of the great majority of officers. Army agents are paid £130 per battalion per annum by the State, for which they draw and distribute officers' pay and keep their accounts. By abolishing army agency, the Government will save about £1,900 a year, and the officers will lose it, as they must have some agents to transact their business, which is of a much more varied and complicated character than that of private soldiers. They will thus have to pay their agents, which officers on full pay are not required to do at present. The benefits conferred on officers have been very great, and without army agents hundreds of young officers will be ruined, as there will be no banker to stand between them and money-lenders at 40 per cent. Messrs. Cox and Co. have in their time saved the commissions of hundreds upon hundreds of officers of all ranks, by judicious loans, on sufficient security, which their great knowledge of the Army and the customs of the service have enabled them to do with safety at a small percentage. If a similar army agency is established at the War Office, it will cost the country, in extra clerks and pensions, infinitely more than £20,000 a year, and will be in the end eminently unsatisfactory in every way to the officers of the Army.

THE MEERUT MURDER CASE.

OUR Allahabad correspondent writes:—"After a trial of two days at Allahabad, before Mr. Straight, the prisoner, Pay Serjeant Whittaker, of M-3 R.A., who had been committed for murder by Mr. Wright, the Collector of Meerut, was found guilty of culpable homicide, there being only one native on the jury, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The facts are simply these:—Serjt. Whittaker went out shooting with two comrades. When a quarter of a mile from them, he shot at a peacock and wounded a boy. On some villagers running out, he ran away, when an old man of 60 came across his path. This man, the father of the boy, carried a kind of crop knife, when Whittaker deliberately shot him dead. On reaching his two comrades, they were all surrounded by villagers, when, as stated, Whittaker's gun went off by accident and killed another native. Eventually the natives got possession of the guns, which they returned, and bound the two comrades with ropes. Whittaker escaped into the sugarcane, where he concealed himself for 30 hours, and on returning to his battery he was found to be off his head. Mr. Hill, barrister, of Allahabad, was for the prosecution, and Mr. Turner, of Meerut, for the defence. Serjeant Whittaker is a man of six years' service and a very well-conducted man. There was a strong feeling in his favour, and no one thought, even if found guilty, that he would get more than six months. Even now it is thought that on a petition three of the five years' sentence will be remitted.

THE VEERAMGAUM SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WEDNESDAY.

THE trial was resumed this morning before the Sessions Judge, Mr. Philpotts, and the assessors, Messrs. Pestonjee Bhajiwala and Sorabjee Puridi.

Jafar Khan, preventive peon, said.—I went with Edul Khan, Jemadar Saloo, Ragoo, two sahebs and ghorawallas to the tank at about 3 o'clock. Accused was sitting with three men. He had a gun, and one of the men with him had a mace. No one else had anything. Mr. Anderson asked accused if he had a purwana. Accused said, "Who are you to ask? Be off!" Mr. Anderson asked three times, and accused said, "Who are you? Go away!" Mr. Anderson said he had authority for asking. Accused and a police sepoy and havildar then came out from the gate, and both took the gun from accused and placed it in the chowkey. Accused then snatched the mace from the chobdar, and it wounded him on the right cheek close under the eye. The havildar and sepoy were then with us. The havildar saw the hurt; the sepoy had gone in. The accused ran to attack Mr. Evezard. My saheb told me to go home.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Evezard ran away when the accused followed with the mace. Mr. Evezard bolted, turning his horse. The Maharaj came within ten paces of Mr. Evezard, and said, "Are you going or not?" and threatened with the gun, saying he would kill both Mr. Anderson and himself. Mr. Anderson ordered the gun to be seized. The jamadar and Saloo caught hold of the gun, when accused said, "Let go, or I'll beat you," and took the mace and struck the jemadar and Saloo. Mr. Evezard said to Mr. Anderson, "Bring assistance from the village." Mr. Anderson went, and Mr. Evezard followed. We sumjaoed the Maharaj and brought him to the Gangassa gate. Mr. Evezard was coming from the city when he bolted. I have said this in my deposition before the Magistrate. I have heard my depositions read to me. In it I have not mentioned this, as it was not asked me. This is the first time I say this. Nobody tried to stop him when the Maharaj ran after Mr. Evezard. The head of the mace struck the right eye of the chobdar as he snatched it from the man who was holding it upright. He snatched it with one hand. Ebrahim took the gun from the Maharaj. I have never had any conversation with Mr. Evezard about my evidence.

Saloo Rusa, prevarication.—About 3 p.m. on the 27th ultimo I went with the sahebs and policemen to the Gangassa tank. I saw the Ghoorji with a gun, and one of three men with him had a mace. The two sahebs dismounted from their horses, and Anderson saheb asked the accused for his license. After a dispute the Ghoorji raised his gun. Accused said if his gun was not let go he would kill the sahebs and himself. The saheb and jemadar got the gun. The salt inspector said, "Go into the town and get assistance;" and the saheb went. Before the saheb went nothing happened. I then told the saheb I would explain matters to him about the accused. We went after the accused, still holding the gun, as far as the Gangassa gate, and as we were coming inside the gate the Maharaj got very angry, abusing the sahebs. I seized the gun, and the police havildar said, "Hold the gun, he is killing the saheb." We got the gun from the accused and put in the chowkey. The Maharaj took the mace from his servant and struck the saheb on the temple, striking him on the cheek just below the eye. When we went to catch the accused he pushed us. The saheb was ten paces off at this time. We told the saheb to run away. He did so, and the Ghoorji followed. We stood near the gate, and the accused struck me on the elbow. When the accused struck me with the mace he held the gun with one hand. In the night I went to the doctor. I was sent by Dadu Jemadar. My wound is painful. I was ill 3 or half-past 3 p.m. when the gun was taken away.

Cross-examined.—The mark on my elbow is not the mark of an old boil. I did not say to the Magistrate that I was sent to the dispensary; but the doctor, because there was no wound on my person, told me to wash my hands and go home. But I went to the Magistrate that the doctor told me that the little wound would be cured by putting warm water over it. My deposition was read out by the Magistrate, and I admitted it correct. I had the gun in my right hand. I lifted up my hand to seize the mace, and he struck me. I could not seize the stick, as the Maharaj pulled it back. I was struck once. The servants of the Maharaj snatched the mace away. I forgot to say this at first. I told Mr. Evezard to go away because the Maharaj was trying to beat him. I don't remember about Jafer Khan. When I told the saheb to go away I said we would sumjaq the Maharaj. I did not mention any place for the saheb to go to. I continued to be about 10 paces behind the saheb until I reached the Ramilpore gate. I do not remember if the saheb turned round to look at the Maharaj. When the saheb stood still for a moment his back was towards the Maharaj. He was on horseback. As he was going into the gate he halted his horse, and then it was the accused said "you—you—you are still." I did not mention this to the Magistrate. When the accused abused the saheb and raised the gun the saheb did not see him. All three had the gun when Ebrahim took it away. When the gun was snatched away the saheb was in sight. He had his back to me, and was then four or five paces away. When the gun was taken away there were no other police but Ebrahim. I did not take the mace away from the accused, as his man had taken it. We could not stop his people taking it. The Maharaj got the blow on his face when taking away the mace from his servant, who would not let it go. It was not in any struggle with the police that the accused got the blow on his face.

Witness's deposition before the Magistrate was read, in which he stated that the blow was got by the Maharaj whilst struggling with the police.

Witness said.—I made that statement before the Magistrate. Both sahebs told me to the Magistrate and what I say here are true. After I gave my evidence to the Magistrate Evezard Saheb said nothing to me about my evidence. I saw no book with the Ghoorji or his people. Only I and the jemadar called on the saheb to go away at the Ramilpore gate. The saheb turned round and bolted when he saw the Ghoorji rushing at him with a stick. I should not be surprised to hear that the saheb says he knows nothing about this.

Re-examined.—The saheb left at a moderate pace, neither walking nor running.

Ami Aliya, ghorawallah in the service of Mr. Evezard, said.—On the afternoon of the 27th June I accompanied the saheb to the Gungassa tank, where we saw accused and three men. The saheb got off the horse, and I remained 15 or 20 paces from the accused. My saheb and another saheb asked the Ghoorji for a license, which the Ghoorji refused to give, and abused the sahebs. He stood up with his gun and said he would kill the saheb and then die himself. My saheb rode away at a sharp canter or gallop.

Cross-examined.—I have had no conversation with the saheb about my evidence. The saheb asked me what evidence I gave before the Magistrate. I did not tell the saheb what I said. The saheb told me to stick to what I had said to the Magistrate. He told me at Veeramgaum, in the room where he sits. I made no statement to the Acting Fouzdar, and he asked me no questions. The jemadar said, "I caused your signature to be put to your depositions." He did not tell me what the evidence was.

Re-examined.—The saheb told me to say what I had seen. He questioned me the day after I had given evidence. I told the saheb I would speak as I had previously spoken.

Luximon Bhola, ghorawalla in the service of Mr. Anderson, stated that he went with his master and others to the tank. He stood with the horse when the sahebs went up to the accused. Anderson Saheb asked accused for his license, which accused refused to show, and told the saheb to go about his business. He afterwards pointed the gun at Mr. Anderson, who told the jemadar to seize it, and then rode away. The four men seized the gun. I saw nothing else before I left.

Cross-examined.—The saheb was not on the horse when I told the jemadar to seize the gun. He was then near the accused. The saheb did not tell where he was going when he rode away. The jemadar seized the gun, and the others were all round the accused trying to seize it.

Shaik Ebrahim, police constable, Veeramgaum, said his duty was at Gangassa gate. Evezard Saheb came there on the 27th and said to him, "The Ghoorji will now shoot." He said, "Saheb, I am here alone; you had better call a havildar and sepoy from the other gate, and then he can be arrested." The saheb said the Ghoorji was at the tank, and they went round to the tank. Soon after the saheb came back with the havildar and sepoy. Witness joined them, and just outside the gate saw the accused and the Customs sepoys. The accused presented a gun at the saheb. Witness caught the gun by the stock and took it away. Witness put the gun in a corner of the guardhouse. Accused took the silver stick from the hands of his servant. He took it with both hands. The saheb got on his horse and galloped away, and the Ghoorji followed him. The people with the Maharaj shouted out, "Why don't you beat the saheb," &c. Witness examined the gun and found it had been recently discharged. There was a mark of powder in the pan. He did not see the accused at the Mamlatdar's cutcherry, and did not see the accused beaten at all.

Cross-examined.—I took the gun to the jemadar, and he told me to put it in the Treasury. I gave the gun in charge of the Treasury naik. I examined the pan of the gun when the people dispersed. We are ordered to examine everything that is brought. I tested the gun with the ramrod and found the gun was not loaded. I looked to see if the gun had been discharged. I looked at the stain and put my hand on it and my hand became black. I did not put my finger down the barrel because I did not want to make my finger blacker than it was. I am not accustomed to clean guns; I know very little about them. I had never seen a flint gun before, so that I did not know how it was fired. I have never fired or cleaned a gun. I have seen the stains of powder when the armed police fire blank cartridge. The first thing that I looked at in the gun was the pan. The gun was at half cock. I spoke to the havildar, as is my duty, and I told him the gun was stained with smoke. I did not mention to the Magistrate that I had examined the gun. I did mention to the Magistrate that I saw accused present the gun at Mr. Evezard. (On the deposition being referred to, it was found that it did not contain this statement.) I repeat that I did state this to the Magistrate. I am not responsible for what Edul Khan says when he states it was impossible for accused to have presented the gun at the saheb. When I saw the accused the gun was across his shoulder. When I saw Edul Khan with the accused he and another sepoy were jumping around him, but did not touch him, as he threatened if they did not keep off he would kill them. They were about ten paces from the gate. The Ghoorji levelled the gun at a distance of about five paces from the saheb, who was on horseback. The saheb saw the Ghoorji but he did not say anything in my presence. The Ghoorji put the gun to his shoulder, and the saheb ran away followed by the Ghoorji. The saheb had gone about 10 or 12 paces when the gun was taken from the accused. The Ghoorji took the mace at the time the saheb ran away.

In his examination witness said the accused took the mace after the gun had been put in the guardhouse.

Witness said.—It is true that when I took the gun to the guardhouse the accused took the mace from his servant. I was five paces from the guardhouse when the Maharaj took the gun. The guardhouse is the same as the chowkey. I said 20 paces just now because I thought the running of the saheb was referred to. (Witness then described how the Maharaj snatched the mace from the servant.) When the Ghoorji pointed the gun the saheb rode to one side. The saheb was then outside the wall: he went inside the gate. I saw all the persons there; they all came inside the gate. What I have said about the saheb going the other way is correct. I cannot remember where the saheb was when the Ghoorji presented the gun, as the occurrence took place some weeks ago.

The accused in reply to the Magistrate said the gun was with his sepoy, and the sahebs took it away from the sepoy.

Witness, continuing, said.—When the gun was pointed at the saheb he and accused were outside the gate. When I took the gun the saheb was inside the gate. I can't remember if anybody told the saheb to run away. Before giving my evidence before the Magistrate I was not examined by the Fouzdar. I don't know if anyone stopped the accused when he ran after the saheb. I did not do so, as my havildar was with me.

Re-examined.—What I saw I have told you. When I first saw the Ghoorji the Customs police were pushing at him, but not touching him. The gun was on the shoulder of the accused.

Lala Dana, 3rd-class head-constable, Veeramgaum, said.—About a quarter of a month ago Evezard Saheb came to me at the Munsir gate and told me there was a Sadhu on the bank of the tank with a gun, who continued to attempt to attack him. I took a sepoy and went with the saheb outside the Gangassa gate. When I came there the Ghoorji (the accused) and Customs sepoys were snatching at the gun the Ghoorji had and would not give it up. When I arrived the Ghoorji was about 15 feet ahead, and when I reached the gate he presented the gun at the saheb, who was behind me, close to the gate, outside. He had the gun at his shoulder. Before he presented the gun it was not on his shoulder. It was in the hands of the accused only. The Customs peons were around him; I don't know whether they had held the gun. The saheb was on horseback about ten paces off when the gun was presented. I told the peon Ebrahim, who was on guard at the gate, to snatch the gun from the accused. Ebrahim snatched it away, and placed it in the guardroom, by my order. We had all come inside, between the cattle pound and guardhouse. The accused took the mace from his peon and ran after the saheb, who had previously run away on his horse. I went after the accused and tried to stop him, but he pushed me back and went away. I afterwards followed him. I went to the cutcherry, but was not allowed to enter owing to the great crowd. Accused first went to the Mamlatdar, and then to the Fouzdar's cutcherry, and finally went away. He had no mace in the cutcherry. I was only ten paces from the accused, but I did not enter on account of the crowd. I attempted to arrest the accused, but was prevented by Buniahs. The saheb who informed me was in the Mamlatdar's cutcherry. Dadu jemadar was outside the cutchery. Dadu and I went to the saheb's house. The jemadar said accused was not to be arrested, but we could not arrest him, as he went into his house and fastened the door. We told him to come out, but he would not. Dadu went away, leaving me there. Lest people should run in a row, I stayed there until 10 p.m.; when Dadu again came and requested accused to open his house. I saw with my eyes that the accused had an injury to his cheek, which he got while trying to take away the mace.

Cross-examined.—I did not state this before the Magistrate. Before the Ghoorji took the stick a sepoy was carrying it upright in one hand. When I first saw the Maharaj he was carrying the gun by the muzzle upwards. He never carried the gun across his shoulder. Two or four Customs peons were catching hold of the gun. I would recognise the peons. After the gun was presented by accused Ebrahim took it away. At that time the Customs peons had hold of the gun. The saheb did not run away when the gun was presented. He remained until the gun was taken away. He entered the chowk that is near the gate. I examined the stone in the cutcherry; it was then unloaded. Ebrahim did not tell me that he had examined the gun. I tested it with the ramrod to see if it was loaded or not. I did not examine it to see if it had been recently fired. After seizing the stick the Maharaj ran after the Saheb. The accused had not got the stick at the cutcherry. The saheb ran away before the Ghoorji seized the stick. The Customs men were shouting to the saheb to take care. Lots were in Nandgaon. Cattle-disease in a few places; cholera in Nasik and Sinnar. Wheat 25, bajri 38 and rice 25 pounds.

Colabe (Bombay).—Rain everyday, total of week 1·35, total to date 56·45, being 7·36 above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 2nd, 7th and 8th, 1° warm on 3rd and 1° cool from 4th to 6th. Vapour in air normal. Abdominal wind from south-west on 6th. Wind roar 24 hours on 2nd and 3rd.

Thana.—Rain 3·61, total 65·61. Transplantation almost completed. Second sort rice 27 pounds. Cholera in Salsette, Panvel and Karjat talukas, cases 11, deaths 5; slight cholera in Murbad talukas.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 7th inst.) Rain at Alibag 2·36, total 68·31. Fever and small-pox in a few villages of the Pen taluka; cattle-disease in Pen, Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Transplantation completed. Rice 2nd sort 28 pounds 25 tolas and 1st sort 26 pounds 32 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 2·21, total 80·73. Weeding operations in progress. Fever and cattle-disease in three talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Break continues. Young crops healthy. Three cholera cases in Poona, 2 fatal. Bajri 45 and Jowari 88½ pounds. In Poona bajri 36½ and jowari 47½.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 53 cents in Nevasa, 39 in Karjat, very slight in Nagar, Parner, Jamkhed, Shevgaon, Sangamner and Akola, none in the remaining three. Sowing of Kharif in Parner, Jamkhed, Shevgaon, Sangamner and Akola and completed in others. Rain much wanted. Cattle-disease in Nagar, Shevgaon and Akola; cholera in Parner, 18 attacks and 6 deaths, Shrigonda 8 attacks, 2 deaths. Bajri maximum 66 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 43 in Kopargaon; jowari maximum 102 in Jamkhed, minimum 54 in Kopargaon. Total average rainfall in the district 11 cents.

Sholapur.—Rain 58 cents, total 17·64. Cholera cases 109, deaths 48. Rain much needed. Cattle-disease in Malsiras taluka. Bajri 37 pounds 9 tolas and jowari 79 pounds 39 tolas.

Satara.—Rain 26 cents, total 48·64, light rainfall in almost all talukas, maximum Javli 1·65, minimum Tasgaum 7 cents. Crops in talukas of Javli and Patan have suffered from heavy rain. Slight cattle-disease in two talukas; cholera in eight talukas, cases 145, deaths 65. Bajri 51-23 and jowari 57-9.

Kaladgi.—Rain at Indi 1 inch, Bagalkot 42 cents, and scantily in others, none in Hungund; more rain generally required for young crops and for sowing operations. Slight cholera in Indi, Sindgi and Bijapur. Jowari and bajri 74 pounds.

Belgaum.—Crops doing well. Prospects good. Cholera still in the Chickodi and Athni talukas, 11 deaths out of 24 attacked. Jowari 68 and bajri 65 pounds.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Navalgund, Nargund, Ron and Mundargi, maximum Dharwar 1·23, minimum Ranebennur 13 cents; wanted at Ron, Nargund and Mundargi. Young standing crops good where not damaged by too much rain. Jowari sowing nearly completed. Ague in Mugud Pheta and cattle-disease in Ranebennur, Nargund and Ron. Maximum and minimum price of jowari 80 and 54 pounds, of rice 30 and 18 pounds. Scarcity of drinking water in Nargund and 12 other villages of the Pheta.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 3·63, total 80·35, Kumpta 3·68, Sirsi 2·92, Haliyal 1·36. Rice plants healthy except in low lands. Crops damaged by heavy rainfall in July in Sirsi, Honavar and Siddapur talukas. Areca, cardamom and pepper crop much injured; landslip in Siddapur burying rich supari garden in Chapparmane; many huts on bank of Sharavati washed away. No lives lost. Cattle-disease subsiding. Rice common in Karwar 11, in district average 13⅜ seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cloudy. Rain 13 cents, total 13·78. General health good. Crops thriving. Cholera in some places. Bajri 37 and jowari 39 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 3·54, total 18·25. Crops growing well. Cholera 1 fatal case Civil Station, Wadhwan City 35 cases, 8 fatal; Vankaner 44 cases, 22 fatal. Bajri 28 and jowari 32 pounds.

Baroda.—Rain 1·16, total 30·42. Sowing of kharif and transplantation of rice continue. Young crops doing well generally. Cholera at Amreli and Manekvada continues in a mild form. Bajri 32 and rice common 24 pounds per British rupee.

General Remarks.—Sowing nearly completed. Transplantation in progress. River high in Sind. Breaches in Sukkur and Nara Canals submerging villages in Sukkur and Naushahro talukas. Rain generally abating in Presidency districts and much wanted in Kaladgi, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and parts of Dharwar. Locusts in Nasik and Khandesh. Fever and cattle-disease in some districts; cholera in Belgaum, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Thana, Kaira, and parts of Kathiawar.

Holloway's Pills.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innocuous that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are unequalled as a restorative, as they expel the poison and cure the blood.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 9.—The rise of the barometer continues in all parts of Northern India and in the central and western parts of the Peninsula, and fine weather with light western or north-west wind has set in in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, while damp, densely clouded weather still prevails in Bengal and Assam. In the southern half of Central India, Berar, and Bombay there is much cloud but little rain, and the wind is moderate, chiefly from the north-west or west-north-west. Heavy rain continues on the Malabar Coast. Rain to-day:—Mercara over 3 inches; Cochin 2⅔ inches; Mangalore 1⅔ inch; Darjeeling, Dacca, Salem, and Bangalore over ½ inch. On previous days, Gowhati had 6 inches; Eyzabad and Calicut over 2 inches; Naini Tal 1 inch; Murree, Baraich, Gorakhpore, Dinagepore, Silchar, and Satara over ½ inch.

SOUTH-WESTERN COAST.—Throughout the whole of the week almost, we have had incessant rain, and on the whole it must be admitted that the monsoon this year has been a complete "success."—*Western Star.*

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Return of rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Saturday, the 5th August:—

| | In

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of. Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.
All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 14th instant, when a FOURTH CALL of Rupees Fifty per Share was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 15th August, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 24th July, 1882.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.* Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers. ... House, Old Broad Street, London, England. ... orders receive immediate attention.

... SERVICE TENTS,

... Rs. 75, can be ... cation, accompanied

... COMPANY, ... NPORE.

... NT.

PRICE ...
To be had at the *Bo...*

PESTONJEE BRO...

NOTICE is given to ... 1st day of May, 1882, the ... the undersigned and DAD... VACHA, which was carried on ... of PESTONJEE BROTHERS & ... and from that date the interest of ... RUSTOMJEE VACHA in the ... ceased.

FURDOONJEE CURSETJEE.
NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE.
Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six ... the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ... CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS ... out the world.

Sole Proprietors,
... LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
... LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
... MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE."

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

A PERFECTLY comfortable, easy, and well fitting Shirt is acknowledged by every Gentleman residing in the East to be a great luxury, and we guarantee to supply this to perfection. We pay great attention to this very important Department of our Establishment, every Shirt being cut and made up under our personal supervision, and great care is taken that the work is of the best, every seam being well turned and strongly sewn, to resist the rough usage of the Indian Dhobie.

Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay, either Homeward bound or *en route* to up-country stations, can be supplied at any moment from 250 dozens of Ready-made Shirts of different descriptions and all sizes, cut and made up by us on the premises, and from which an excellent fit can always be selected.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Fine strong Long-cloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs for wearing under uniform... .. ...6 for	22 8	The Oxford-cloth, strongly recommended for Mofussil wear .. ..6 for	36 0
Best Long-cloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three fold linen, highly recommended for general wear, 6 for	28 0	Best Wove Flannel, wool-dyed and thoroughly shrunk ... .6 for	52 0
The above with Collars attached .. ..6 for	31 0	Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk, comfortable, absorbent and non-irritating.. .. ..6 for	52 0
Best French Cambric, perfectly fast colours..6 for	30 0	Spun Silk, the very best, plain white and fancy colours ... ...6 for	70 0

LESS TEN PER CENT. TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silks Black ... .from	2 4 per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored ... ... ,,	2 11 ,,	Ditto Ball ... ... ,,	9 0 ,,
Satins all shades ... ... ,,	1 9 ,,	Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
Velvets ... ... ,,	2 0 ,,	Flowers Ditto ..	
Velveteens colored ... ... ,,	1 8 ,,	Feathers Ditto ...	
Ditto Black... ... ... ,,	1 8 ,,	Fans Ditto	
Sateens all Shades ... ... ,,	0 8 ,,	Ribbons in all sha...	
Grenadines ... ... ,,	0 5 ,,	Handker...	
Alpacas ... ... ,,	0 6 ,,		
Serges Blue ... ... ,,	1 ...		
Muslins white and fancy			
Lawns ...			
Mo...			

... and prices.
... numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR, EAST-STREET, POONA. (now open.)
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
TRICHINOPOLIES.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME.....	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1 ,,	19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME ..... ,,	20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1 ..... ,,	18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL ..... ,,	15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS ..... ,,	22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES ..... ,,	20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGULS.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1.....	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2..... ,,	22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3..... ,,	18 0	,, 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES.....	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS..... ,,	20 0	,, 2 4

The above Brands are all *Specialities* of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, manufactured of carefully selected New Season's Tobacco, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THORPE AND CO.,

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON FIELD SERVICE.
THE NEW REGULATION KHAKEE DRILL FOR UNIFORM.
THE NEW SWORD BELT AS APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
SIR SAM BROWNE BELTS,
CAMP COTS,
FOLDING CAMP CHAIRS,
CORK MATRESSES,
WATERPROOF SHEETS,
MONEY BELTS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
HOUSE WIFE,
UNIFORM CASES,
HAND BAGS,
DOE GLOVES,
REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES,
HAWKSES HELMETS,
KHAKEE DRILL COVER MADE FOR DO.
SPIKES CHAIN, ETC., ETC.,
REGULATION KHAKEE CAPS.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of
WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES
Especially manufactured (to our order) for
INDIA.
The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.
Saddles by other well known makers, from ... ...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light ... ... ,, 60
A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINESS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.

"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE, GUINNESS STOUT. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection. The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.
Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
White Cassimere for Racing do.
Cricketing and Boating Flannels.
Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE New Combination Breakfast Frame, with Egg Cups and Spoons, Toast Rack, Mustard, Pepper, Salt, &c., complete.
SUITABLE FOR A WEDDING PRESENT.
Rs. 68 to Rs. 108.
Others differing—Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.
Daulton, Stiffe, Blue and Brown, Splash, and other Ware, with Electro-plated Mounts, from which sets can be formed. Prices moderate.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH OAK WORK,
With Electro-plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS, Rs. 100.
TANKARDS AND GOBLETS, Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.
CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
PICKLE FRAMES, Rs. 38.
SALT CELLARS, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44. WITH SILVER MOUNTS, Rs. 90 and 135.
CASKS ON STAND, One or three. With tap and measure for wine or spirits.
PUNCH BOWLS Rs. 80.
BISCUIT BOXES, Rs. 42 and 29.
MARMALADE DISHES, Rs. 26 and 22.
LOVING CUPS, Three handles, Rs. 57.
TOAST RACKS, Rs. 20.
INKSTANDS, Rs. 53.

July 24 1882

STANDARD POLICIES.

LAST year the amount of New Assurances effected by the Standard Life Office was upwards of £1,400,000 sums assured, and is believed to be the largest business transacted during the year by any office in the United Kingdom. This result is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure to the freedom from restrictions which marks the STANDARD POLICY, and to the name the Company has acquired for sound and liberal management.

DETAILS of the Investments (Five and three quarter million Pounds Sterling) and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Life Office, Bombay, June 1882.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
COURT & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHED.
The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.
Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.
Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.
For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.
For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine .....Each Rs. 20
The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be lifted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.
An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.
Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 190.
Ditto, ditto on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash Rs. 275.
Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.
Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.
The above Machines can be seen in Working Order on the premises of COURT & CO., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.
COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation .....Each Rs. 16

CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.
The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.
The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and-a-half hours.
Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c...Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation ..... ,, 250
N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.
RAILWAY ICE BOX, especially constructed for Railway Travelling .....Rs. 20 and Rs. 25

REFRIGERATORS.
Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.....Rs. 140
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
COURT & CO., 10A, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch ... ...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ... ,, 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ... ,, 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ... ... ,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPAN...
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POO... 1, East ...

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £282,679 ON 31ST DEC., 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—

TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.
The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.
Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.
The amount to credit of this Fund in 44 per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policyholders.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.
The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.
The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.
The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustees shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.
The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.

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